REMARKS:

Claims 1-19 are currently pending. Claims 1-5 and 12-16 are currently being considered, of

which claim 12 has been amended herein. Claims 6-11 and 17-19 have been withdrawn from

consideration.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-5 and 12-16 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over USP

4,132,350 (Kubota) in view of USP 4,899,037 (Marechal).

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, for the following reasons.

The subject application relates to a transferable magnetic recording medium for

manufacturing, via a transferring step, a magnetic card including a "printed pattern" having a great

design formed on a magnetic recording layer, and at the same time, including superior recording

reproduction properties in which variations in reproduced output do not occur.

In the transferable magnetic recording medium disclosed by the subject application, a printed

layer is provided on a backing film, and subsequently, a magnetic recording layer is provided

thereon. For this reason, in order to produce the magnetic recording layer having a uniform thickness

and a smooth application surface, in which variations in reproduced output do not occur, it is

necessary to make the thickness of the printed layer on which the magnetic recording layer will be

-7-

provided, uniform in both a pattern printed region and a filling layer region outside the

aforementioned pattern printed region, and at the same time, it is necessary to provide the overall

surface of the printed layer as a flat and smooth surface without differences in level.

As described above, one object of the principles disclosed in the subject application is to

achieve a balance between providing designs and reduction of variations in reproduced output, in

a magnetic card formed by a transferable magnetic recording medium; and to provide the transferable

magnetic recording medium for use in manufacturing the aforementioned magnetic card. However,

Kubota's object is to provide designs on a magnetic card, and fails to recognize possible adverse

effects on magnetic properties which can occur when a magnetic card is manufactured via a

transferring step using a transferable magnetic recording medium. Therefore, the object of Kubota

is greatly different from the above-discussed object of the principles disclosed in the subject

application.

In order to achieve the above-discussed object of the principles disclosed in the subject

application, it is important that the overall thickness is uniform in order for no differences in level

in the boundary surface of the magnetic recording layer provided on the printed layer to occur,

regardless of the types of designs formed in the printed layer. As described in page 8, lines 15 to 21

of the specification of the subject application, the surface unevenness does not disappear, even when

multicolor printing is used and the printing ink or the like is placed so as to cover the entire surface

-8-

of the backing, for as long as no particular attention is paid to adjusting the printing thickness, there

will usually be a difference in the printing thickness between the different printing inks. Therefore,

in order to provide a uniform thickness, specified adjustments are necessary.

However, Kubota fails to describe that the thickness of the printing layer is adjusted as

described above. The Examiner indicated the description of Kubota (col. 3, line 20 to col. 4, line

27) describes that in the printing layer, a pattern region and a non-pattern region are formed.

However, Kubota fails to describe the adjustment of the thickness of the printing layer, and in

addition, Kubota may also include an option in which a non-pattern region is not provided.

The description of Kubota indicated by the Examiner is based on Fig. 3 and Fig. 5, in

accordance with the description in col. 3, line 8 ("Referring now to FIGS. 3 and 5"). As Kubota

describes in col. 3, lines 8 to 10, that "the magnetic card 1 is fabricated by embedding a magnetic

layer 3 at at least a part of a substrate 1_{ab}", **Kubota** is based on a magnetic card manufactured by

first, completely embedding the magnetic recording layer in substrate 1, so that the magnetic

recording layer and the substrate have the identical plane surface; and subsequently, disposing a

color layer, a pattern layer, and a protective layer, successively, on the entire surface of the substrate

1_{ab}. Therefore, in **Kubota**, there is no description of a magnetic card in which a magnetic recording

layer and a printing layer are provided by a transferable magnetic recording medium, as described

-9-

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/787,119

Amendment filed May 30, 2007

Reply to OA dated December 7, 2006

by the principles disclosed in the subject application.

Therefore, in Kubota, there is not a problem concerning occurrences of variations of

reproduced output caused by differences in level in the interface between the magnetic recording

layer and the printing layer. In addition, in Kubota, the color layer and the pattern layer can be

provided by successively layering by means of various methods on the flat magnetic recording layer

which has been formed.

In addition, the Examiner indicated Fig. 14 of Kubota. Fig. 14 shows a transferable

magnetic recording medium for manufacturing a magnetic card, but the non-pattern region is

indicated by a blank in view of pattern layer 5 of Fig. 14. Therefore, Fig. 14 fails to clearly specify

that the corresponding printing is carried out on the region formed from a filling layer disclosed by

the subject application. In view of Fig. 14, it is appropriate that nothing is formed on the non-pattern

region. Fig. 14 fails to describe, teach, or suggest the filling layer region set forth in claim 1 of the

subject application.

Kubota fails to describe, teach, or suggest the filling layer region set forth in claim 1 of the

subject application. However, even if one attempted to argue that Kubota did describe such a

region, which it does not, Kubota still would fail to describe, teach, or suggest that an overall region

-10-

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/787,119

Amendment filed May 30, 2007

Reply to OA dated December 7, 2006

of a pattern layer 5 is adjusted in order to have a uniform thickness.

The Examiner asserted that from Fig. 14, a region corresponding to the filling layer set forth

in claim 1 is formed, and the overall printing layer is adjusted to have a uniform thickness.

However, the Examiner has not demonstrated where **Kubota** discloses that Figure 14 or any

other drawing is drawn to scale. When an Examiner has not demonstrated that a reference indicates

that drawings therein are drawn to scale, it is believed to be improper for the Examiner to rely on

drawings within that reference to show particular sizes or angles.

Accordingly, it is submitted that it is improper for an Examiner to rely on Figure 14 of

Kubota to show particular sizes, angles, or thicknesses before the Examiner demonstrates that

Kubota discloses that Figure 14 is drawn to scale.

When a reference does not disclose that the drawings are to scale and is silent as to

dimensions, arguments based on measurement of the drawing features are of little value. See

Hockerson-Halberstadt, Inc. v. Avia Group Int'l, 222 F.3d 951, 956, 55 USPQ2d 1487, 1491 (Fed.

Cir. 2000) (The disclosure gave no indication that the drawings were drawn to scale. "[I]t is well

established that patent drawings do not define the precise proportions of the elements and may not

be relied on to show particular sizes if the specification is completely silent on the issue.").

-11-

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/787,119

Amendment filed May 30, 2007

Reply to OA dated December 7, 2006

The Examiner has not demonstrated how Marechal could describe, teach, or suggest "a

thickness of said printed layer is uniform."

In view of the above, the Examiner has not demonstrated how Kubota and Marechal, alone

or in combination, could describe, teach, or suggest the following features set forth in claims 1 and

12: "a thickness of said printed layer is uniform," in combination with the other claimed features.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, all claims currently

being considered are in condition for examination.

If, for any reason, it is felt that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the

Examiner is requested to contact the Applicants' undersigned attorney at the telephone number

indicated below to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

-12-

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. **09/787,119** Amendment filed May 30, 2007 Reply to OA dated December 7, 2006

In the event that this paper is not timely filed, the Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Please charge any fees for such an extension of time and any other fees which may be due with respect to this paper, to Deposit Account No. 01-2340.

Respectfully submitted, ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP

> Darren Crew Attorney for Applicants Reg. No. 37,806

DC/llf Atty. Docket No. **010324** Suite 1000 1725 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 659-2930

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Enclosure: Petition for Extension of Time